

CA

8

Contributions to Austrian mineralogy. B. J. Zirkl (Univ.,
Vienna). *Mineralog. u. petrog. Mit.* 2, 38-41 (1955). New
occurrences are reported for schellite from Halsbachtal, ala-
fomite, epsomite, and dolomite from Hallstatt, crocitolite
from Bad Ischl, and limonite stalactites from Deutsch-
Altenburg. A. R. Matheson

FURMANSKIY, Ya. [Furmans'kyi, IA.]; ZIRKO, M., red.; PETROMYUK, L.,
tekhn.red.

[Kharkov; photographic sketch] Kharkiv; fotomarys. Kyiv,
Derzh.vyd-vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i muzychnoi lit-ry
URSR, 1960. 1 v. (MIRA 14:4)
(Kharkov--Views)

Chemical reaction

Trimethylhydroquinone. A. Pongratz and K. I. Zirm (Lannacher Heilmittel G.m.b.H., Lannach/Stmk., Austria). *Monatsh.* 63, 13-17 (1932).—An improved synthesis of trimethylhydroquinone (II), an intermediate in the prepn. of α -tocopherol, is described. Pseudocumene, b. 165-6° (760 parts by vol.), is treated with an equal vol. of concd. H_2SO_4 in 3 portions during 0.5 hr. (the temp. rises to 75°), the mixt. agitated 1.5 hrs., 750 parts crushed ice added, and the product filtered after 24 hrs. in the cold, dissolved in a 4-fold amt. of water, and made alk. with KOH (d. 1.5), giving after 12 hrs. 1300 parts (more than 90%) K salt (II) of pseudocumene-8-sulfonic acid. The free acid from II, m. 110.5-12°, crystallizes as a monohydrate. To 470 parts by wt. II is a 12-fold amt. of concd. H_2SO_4 at 10-16° is added 404 parts KNO_3 during 2 hrs., the mixt. agitated 1.5 hrs., poured on a 6-fold amt. of ice (based on the amt. of II), cooled 12 hrs., and the thick slurry is filtered, and recrystd. from hot water to give 2/3 of the theoretical amt. of 3,6-dinitropseudocumene-8-sulfonic acid (III). Trinitropseudocumene (3-4%), insol. in hot water, is removed in this

recrystn. III, colorless plates from water or AcOH, has no m.p. but carbonizes on heating. III (29 parts) is reduced by adding to 58 parts Sn and 141 parts by vol. 1:1 HCl, previously heated to 100-110°, the reaction being controlled by cooling if necessary; after 2 hrs. the yellow soln. is cooled, detinned with H_2S , and distd. in vacuo until cold water and slightly sol. in concd. HCl, separates (90% yield). Alkali gives free IV, extractable with hot PhMe, from which it sepa. as colorless rhombic plates, m. 71-2°. Acetylation of IV with AcOH-Ac₂O gives the di-Ac deriv., m. 310-10.5°. IV.HCl (22.3 parts) in 223 parts by vol. N AcOH and 100 vols. of CrO_3 give 8 parts (55%) pseudocum-quinone (V), m. 32°, either on standing 24 hrs. or by steam distn. of V after mixing the reactants. V (20 parts) in 300 vols. CaH_2 and 600 vols. water treated with 50 parts Na hydrosulfite is rapidly reduced to I (10.2 parts), colorless needles, m. 173.5-4°.

Marie Mercury Roth

ZIRKO, M., red.; GLEMBOTSKAYA, N. [Hlembots'ka, N.], tekhn. red.

Kyiv, Kiev. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i
muzychnoi lit-ry URSR, 1961. 1 v. (MIRA 15:12)
(Kiev—Views)

VIL'NYI, V.[Vil'nyi, V.]; ZIRKO, M., red.; KONTAR, K., tekhn. red.

[Chernovtsy; photosketches]Chernivtsi; fotonarys. Kyiv, Derzh.
vyd-vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i muzychnoi lit-ry, 1962. 6 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Chernovtsy--Views)

KAZENNIKOV, G. [Kazennykov, H.]; ZIRKO, M., red.; GLEMBOTSKAYA, N.
[Hlembots'ka, N.], tekhn. red.

[The "Pivdennyi" State Poultry Farm; a photoalbum] Ptakhorad-
hosp "Pivdennyi"; Fotonarys. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo obrazotvor-
choho mystetstva i muzychnoi lit-ry URSR, 1962. 5 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Poultry--Pictures, illustrations, etc.)

ZYRNE, Ion [Zirne, Ion]

Review of the articles for 1961 published in the Rumanian
journal "Petrol si gaze." Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.9:70-72
S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Motor fuels)

ZIRNIT, U.A.; SUSHCHINSKIY, M.M.

Low-frequency oscillations in the spectra of methyl-substituted pentanes. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.5:902-903 My '64.

Low frequency oscillations in the Raman spectra of fatty acids. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.5:903-905 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZIRNIT, U.A.; SUSHCHINSKIY, M.M.

Low-frequency vibrations of methyl-substituted cyclohexanes. Opt.
i spekt. 15 no.2:190-194 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 20969-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) EWP

ACCESSION NR: AR5014388

UR/0058/65/000/004/D026/D026

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D194

AUTHOR: Zirnit, U. A.; Sushchinskiy, M. M.

TITLE: Low frequency vibrations of liquid hydrocarbons

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 270-279

TOPIC TAGS: Raman scattering, nuclear potential barrier, hydrocarbon

TRANSLATION: Raman scattering spectra were investigated in the low frequency regions of a series of paraffin and naphthene derivatives. A large number of the lines found have not been mentioned in the literature until now. A series of lines in the $100-300\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region were observed which are connected with rotational vibrations of the methyl and ethyl groups. An attempt was made to establish a theoretical relation between the frequencies of the lines found and the height of the potential barrier of the internal rotation.

SUB CODE: OC, OP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1 71/25

L 21129-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6011959

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/55/010/003/0335/0337

AUTHOR: Arbatskaya, A. N.; Zheludev, I. S.; Zirnits, U. A.; Sushchinskiy, M. M.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

TITLE: Low-frequency vibrational spectra of triglycine sulphate and rochelle salt monocrystals during phase transitions

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 335-337

TOPIC TAGS: phase transition, Raman spectrum, Curie point, light scattering, crystal lattice vibration, quartz crystal, crystal symmetry, single crystal

ABSTRACT: Raman scattering spectra of monocrystals of triglycine sulfate are studied near the Curie temperature (+49°C); and those of Rochelle salt, near the upper Curie point (+24°C). According to the Ginsburg-Levanyuk theory, the spectral structure of the scattered light should change markedly near the phase transition points of the second kind. This change should be characterized by a decrease in the frequency of certain lattice vibrations when the temperature is raised. At the transition point of the second kind the frequency of these vibrations should become zero and the corresponding Raman lines intensify. Experiments with quartz appear to support the G-L theory.

Triglycine sulfate undergoes a change in symmetry upon passing through the Curie point. A right-angle prismatic monocrystal was illuminated along the Y and then along the Z axis, and the scattered light was observed along the Z axis in both cases. A line at 47 cm^{-1} appeared in the Raman spectra when the direction of

UDC: 548.0: 537

Card 1/2

L 21129-66

ACC NR: AP6011959

illumination is changed from the Y to the X direction. Features of the spectra are compared with published data in a table. In order to observe the expected increase in scattered light intensity the temperature of the sample was varied slowly through the phase transition, but no change was observed in the Raman spectra. Similar experiments were conducted with piezoelectric salt crystals with similar results. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 08Jun64 / ORIG REF: C08 / OTH REF: C04

Card 2/2 *ja*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065230003-0

AUTHOR: Zinits, U.A.; Sudzhinskiy, M.M.

51

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065230003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065230003-0

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065230003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065230003-0

ASSOCIATION: none

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065230003-0"

ZIRNIT, U. A.; and SUSHCHINSKI, M. M.

"Vibrations of Low Frequencies in the Raman Spectra of Paraffins."

papers presented by USSR and Polish Scientists at the VIth European Congress
on Molecular Spectroscopy (IUPAC), held 22-27 July 1963 in Budapest, Hungary.

ZIRNITIS, Alfreds; EVERSS, I., red.

[Climate of the Latvian S.S.R.] Latvijas PSR klimats.
Riga, Latvijas Valsts izd-va, 1963. 90 p. [In Latvian]
(MIRA 17:5)

ZIRNITIS, Ya.

ZIRNITIS, Ya. "The role played by the June berry in the propagation of apple aphids," Izvestiya Akad. nauk Latv. SSR, 1949, No. 5, p. 133-36, (In Latvian, resume in Russian), - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

ZIRNOVA, N.

"A Physico-Chemical Investigation of the Nature of the Reactions which Take Place
in Kaolin When Heated at Porcelaine Glazing Temperature 1350-1400°," Iz. Ak. Nauk
SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 1, 1940.

IONASCU, G.; CALOANESCU, G.; SERBANESCU, G.; IONESCU, AL.; GELAS, P.;
ZIRNOVEANU, G.

Results of tests with explosion and geophone groups in the
Transylvanian Basin. Petrol si gaze 15 no. 7:386-391. II
1964.

BIRTASEVIC, Bozidar, sanitetski major dr; PAUNOVIC, Sinisa, sanitetski kapetan
dr; ARSIC, Bogoljub, sanitetski potpukovnik dr; PETKOVIC, Branko,
sanitetski potpukovnik dr; ZIROJEVIC, Josip, medicinski laborant

Experimental study in rheumatic fever prevention in garrison N. II.
Clinico-epidemiological aspects of pharyngitis. Vojnosanit. pregl.

19 no.9:591-595 S '62.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (MILITARY PERSONNEL) (PHARYNGITIS)

2. a. s. p. k. i. n. A. N.

ZIROJEVIC, D.

The culture of vineyards by the undeveloped budding. p. 60.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 4, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1956 (Published 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

PETKOVIC, Branko, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.; ZIROJEVIC, Josip, visji medicinski laborant; BOGDANOV, Lea, sanitetski potpukovnik, doc., dr.; ARSIC, Bogoljub, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.; BIRTASEVIC, Bozidar, sanitetski major, dr.; PAUNOVIC, Sinisa, sanitetski major, dr.

Experimental work on the prevention of rheumatic fever in garrison N. III. Dynamics of streptococcal infections. Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no.7:407-414 JI '63.

1. Higijenski institut medicinskog centra, Split, Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu. Higijenski zavod, Higijensko-epidemioloski odred, Sarajevo.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (STATISTICS)
(PREVENTIVE MEDICINE)

2

AVIA/Weeds and Their Control. N

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20634.

Author : D. Ziroyevich

Inst : ~~Not given~~

Title : The Effect of Minute Quantities of the Herbicide 2,4-D on
the Grape Vine.
(Vliyaniye malykh kolichestv 2,4-D na vinogradnyu lozu).

Orig Pub: Zashchita bil'a, 1956, No 36, 29-41.

Abstract: The case of grape damage through a herbicide is described.
In a wooden box free of the 2,4-D preparation, used for
processing grain cultures, water was stored for 6 days
which had been used for preparing a Bordeaux mixture. The
grape bushes, sprayed with this mixture by means of a
spray pump which had not had the 2,4-D washed off it,
was distinguishable by its slow shoot growth, leaf defor-

Card : 1/2

ZIROJEVIH, D.

YUGOSLAVIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small M
Fruit Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25086

Author : Zirojevih, D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Size Problem of the Spaces Between Rows
in a Vineyard

Orig Pub : Pol'oprivreda, 1957, 5, No 2, 30-35

Abstract : The width of spaces between rows in a vine-
yard changes, depending upon climatic and
soil conditions, relief, growing methods,
pruning, treatment and care. Variety also
exhibits a strong influence. It is
recommended to plant grapes in low-trellis
formation in Serbia on steep slopes at a
distance of 1.4-1.6 m, and on flat slopes -

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small
Fruit Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25086

1.6-2 m. These distances permit the use of
machines, the gages of which may be adjusted
to the width of inter-row spaces, and not
vice versa. -- A. N. Kochetkov

Card 2/2

179

YUGOSLAVIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit M
Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25087

Author : Zirojevih, D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Sensitivity of Some Grape Varieties to the
Winter Frosts of 1955-1956

Orig Pub : Pol'oprivreda, 1957, 5, No 7-8, 40-49

Abstract : In Svetozarevo, Central Serbia, where 60
experimental plantations of 60 grape
varieties are located, just as in Yugoslavia
everywhere, winter frosts, reaching -26.2°
in February 1956, inflicted great damage
to the grapevine. Eighteen varieties froze
completely, 32 varieties froze slightly. The
most resistant varieties turned out to be:

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit M
Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25087

Bluish-Gray Traminats, Red Traminatz, Hamo,
Muscat Otonell, Bluish-Gray Burgundatz, July
Muscat and Plovdiva. The straight hybrids,
Zeibel 5409 and Zeibel 4986, as well as
Italian Risling, exhibited the greatest
resistance to frosts. The incomplete
maturity of the grape in 1955 had a great
effect on its destruction. Practice showed
that grape hilling must be equally high for
the young as well as for the old vines. --
Ye. A. Parshina

Card 2/2

180

KAFKA, H.; ROTA, J., s technickou spoluprací ZIROVNICKÉ, J. a STRZINKOVÉ, D.

Electrocardiography in rabbits during experiments with streptococci and their products. I. Basic wave formation. Effect of experimental situations on ECG. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.31:971-975 4 Ag '61.

1. Interní oddelení fakultní polikliniky v Praze, přednosta prof. MUDr. K. Herfort. Ústav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, ředitel prof. MUDr. K. Raska.

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS exper)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

KAFKA, H.; RÖTTA, J., s technickou spoluprací ZIROVNÍČEK, J.; STRZINKOVÉ, D.

Electrocardiography in rabbits during experiments with streptococci and their products. II. Effect of streptococcal infections and Schwartzman's reaction on rabbit ECG. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.31:976-981 4 Ag '61.

1. Interní oddělení fakultní polikliniky v Praze, přednosta prof. MUDr. K. Herfort Ústav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, ředitel prof. MUDr. K. Raska.

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS exper)
(ALLERGY exper)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

RUMANIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Chemotherapeutic Agents, Antituberculous Agents. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85263.

Author : Oerius, S., Radulescu, D., Vasilescu, C. Zirra,
A., Chiorescu, N., Winter, D.

Inst : Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Title : A study of the Therapeutic Effect of Isonicotinic
Hydrazone Ketone Acids in Experimental Tuberculosis
of Guinea Pigs (Isonicotinoyl-hydrazone-Oxalacetic
Acid, Isonicotinoylhydrazone-Mercaptopyruvic Acid,
Isonicotinoylhydrazone-alpha-Ketoglutaric Acid,
Isonicotinoylhydrazone-Bromopyruvic Acid, and Iso-
nicotinoylhydrazone-Levulinic Acid).

Orig Pub: Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR, Sec. med., 1956, Vol 8,
No 3, 859-866.

Abstract: Guinea pigs infected with tuberculosis were treated

Card 1/2

62

RUMANIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic V
Agents, Antituberculous Agents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85263.

Abstract: with isoniazid (I) or with one of the 5 preparations listed above, which are derivatives of isonicotinic acid, given orally in doses of 5 mg/kg. Treatment was begun on the 16th day after infection and was continued for 71 days. On the basis of clinical, morphologic, and bacteriologic findings, it was concluded that the therapeutic action of the new preparations was comparable to that of I, and showed less toxicity. An exception was isonicotinoylhydrazone-bromopyruvic acid, which had less therapeutic effect. A table is included which shows the chemical structure, the tuberculostatic action, the acute toxicity, and the therapeutic effectiveness of the isonicotinoylhydrazone ketone acids as compared with I. -- E. M. Sheynbaum.

Card 2/2

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Morphology - Histochemistry.

8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21626

the nucleic acids of the degenerating cells may, by combining with proteins, influence the formation of connective-tissue cicatricial fibers. Stimulation of the formation of fibrillar scar structures in antibiotic treatment, in the authors' opinion, is explained by the accumulation of nucleic acids by the cellular structures of the tuberculous foci.
-- V.V. Portugalov

Card 2/2

- 36 -

GHERIU, S.; ZINRA, A.M.; TANASESCU, G.; TANASE, I.; DIMITRIU, M.; SIMIONESCU, G.;
IONESCU, G.

Studies of the changes in concentration of thio-amino acids, cyclic amino acids and pyruvic acid in the pre-morbid stage of experimental tuberculosis in animals (rats). Bul. stiint., sect. med. 8 no.4:1035-1044 Oct-Dec 56.

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental

eff. on cyclic amino acids, thio-amino acids & pyruvic acid in blood, in pre-clinical stage)

(AMINO ACIDS, in blood

cyclic amino acids & thio-amino acids, in pre-clin. stage of exper. tuberc.)

(PYRUVATES, in blood

in exper. tuberc., pre-clin. stage)

STOYCHESKU, K. [Stoichescu, K.]; ZIRRA, A.M.; VOYKU, L.A. [Voicu, L.A.]
(Rumyniya)

Comparative action of oxygen and carbon dioxide on some metabolic
and enzymatic processes of the liver. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech.
fiz. kul't. 26 no.3:227-229 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Bukharestskogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii.
(OXYGEN—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CARBON DIOXIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ZIRRA, A.M.

ROUMANIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.

U-7

Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8179

Author : Vasilescu C., Zirra A. M., Ica El.

Inst :

Title : A Contribution to a Study of Derivatives of the Hydrazide of Isonicotinic Acid. IX. Pathological Study of the Organs from Infected Animals treated with Compound "H-1006" (Isonicotinohydrazonopyruvic Acid), HIN (The Hydrazide of Isonicotinic Acid), Streptomycin, TB1 (para-acetylaminoobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone) and PAS (sodium para-aminosalicylate)

Orig Pub : Ita. Bul. Stiint. Acad. R.P. Romane Sec. Med., 1955, 7, No 2, 597-607.

Abstract : Rabbits infected with tuberculosis were subjected to

Card : 1/2

OERIU, S.; RADULESCU, D.; VASILESCU, C.; ZIRRA, A. M.; CHIRNUSCU, M.;
WINTER, D.

Study of the therapeutic action of ketonic isonicotinic acid hydrazides in experimental tuberculosis in guinea pigs (isonicotinic acid hydrazide oxalacetate, isonicotinic acid hydrazide mercaptopyruvate, isonicotinic acid hydrazide brompyruvate, isonicotinoyl α -ketoglutaric acid, levulinic isonicotinic acid hydrazide). Bul. stiint., sect. med. 8 no.3:859-866 July-Sept 56.

1. Comunicare prezentata in sedinta din 13 ianuarie 1955.

Membre corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Oeriu).

(ISONIAZID, related cpds.

of various isoniazid compound prep. Eff. on exper. tuberc., comparison with isoniazid alone)

VASILESCU, C.; ZIRRA, A.M.; VELICAN, E.

Histochemical study of the changes in nucleic acids in thyroidectomized guinea pigs, guinea pigs treated with thyroid extract and guinea pigs infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and treated and not treated with antibiotics. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 7 no.3-4:537-551 July-Dec 56.

1. Comunicare prezentata de S. Oeriu, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., in sedinta Sectiei de stiinte medicale a Academiei R.P.R.

- (NUCLEIC ACIDS, metabolism
in thyroidectomized, thyroid-treated & tuberc.-infected
guinea pigs treated & not treated with antibiotics)
- (THYROID GLAND, physiology
eff. on metab. of nucleic acids in normal & tuberc.
guinea pigs)
- (TUBERCULOSIS, experimental
nucleic acid metab., eff. of antibiotics)
- (ANTIBIOTICS, eff.
on nucleic acid metab. in tuberc.-infected guinea pigs)

VASILESCU, C.,; ZIERA, A.M.,; ICA, Ml.

Histopathological study of organs from animals infected and treated with substance H-1006 (isonicotinoylhydrazonopyruvic acid) isonicotinic acid hydrazide, streptomycin, TB, (para-acetyl-amino-benzaldehydethiosemicarbazone) and PAS (paraaminosalicylate of sodium) Bul. stiint., sect. med. 7 no.2:597-607 Apr-June 55

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental

eff. of isonicotinoylhydrazonopyruvic acid, comparison with other anti-tuberc. agents)

(PYRUVATES, effects

isonicotinoylhydrazonopyruvic acid, on exper. tuberc., comparison with other anti-tuberc. agents)

MILCOU, St. M.; ZIRRA, Ana-Maria; DANCASIU, Minerva

Functional changes in the adrenal cortex and ovaries of the guinea-pig during gestation. Folia histochem. cytochem. (Krakow) 3 no.2:161-172 '65.

1. Institute of Endocrinology, Academy of the R.P.R., Bucharest, Romania.

ZIRNA, N.

Histochemical study of variations of tissue of fishes
activated by certain antibiotics. p. 895. ACADEMIA
REPUBLICA POPULARE ROMANA Romania Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11309
AUTHOR : Zirujevich, D.
INST. : ~~Yugoslav Academy of Sciences~~
TITLE : Chemical Measures in the Control of the Mildew of Grapevines.
ORIG. PUB. : Pol'oprivreda, 1957, 5, No. 6, 31-37
ABSTRACT : In the control of the mildew of grapevines under the conditions of Yugoslavia, the following were used: Bordeaux mixture, hydroxychloride and copper oxide; from those not containing Cu - "Kaptan" and "Tsineb".

CARD: 1/1

-16-

ZIS', A., kand. filos. nauk

D. Davydov, master of photographic art. Sov. foto 21 no. 2:17-20 F '61. (MIA 14:2)

(Georgia—Photography, Artistic)

ZIS', H...

ZIS', A., kand. filos. nauk.

Socialist realism, Sov. foto 17 no.12:5-12 D '57.
(Aesthetics)

(MIRA 11:1)

ZIS', A.: kandidat filosofskikh nauk.

The nature of creative generalization. Sov.foto 17 no.7:7-10 J1
'57.

(MLRA 10:8)

(Photography)

LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.; KUCHINSKIY, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:
MOLDAVSKIY, B.L.; KUCHINSKAYA, Z.Ye.; BAULIN, V.A.;
ZISEL'SON, Kh.L.; TUKAY, O.P.

Synthesis of dicyclohexylamine nitrite, an inhibitor of
the atmospheric corrosion of metals. Khim.prom. no.9:566-570
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Cyclohexylamine) (Metals--Corrosion)

ZISEL'SON, Ye.I.; TYUL'PANOV, S.I., red.; SHILOV, L.A., red.

[Restoration of industry in Leningrad, 1921-1924] Vosstanovlenie promyshlennosti Leningrad, 1921-1924 gg. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ. Vol.1. 1963. (Its: Vosstanovlenie i nachalo rekonstruktsii promyshlennosti Leningrad, 1921-1928 gg.; dokumenty i materialy, no.1) (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningrad. (Province) Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Oktiabr'skoy revolyutsii i sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva.
(Leningrad--Industries)

ZISERMAN, A.M.

FAYNGHTEYN, B.B.; ZISERMAN, A.M.

Improving the production of biomycin hydrochloride (chlortetracycline).
Med.prom. 12 no.4:36 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod imeni Karpova.
(AUREOMYCIN)

STEPANISHCHEVA, Z.G.; ZISERMAN, V.Ye.

Technique of determining griseofulvin in the skin and hair.
Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.9:26-28 S '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Mikologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. A.M. Artyevich) Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i Moskovskiy mikologicheskiy dispensar (glavnyy vrach V. Ye. Ziserman).

ZISERMAN, V. YE.

Mycosis

Possibility of applying roentgenographic epilation in cases of simultaneous mycosis of the hair covered parts of the scalp and of the alopecia areata., Vest. ven. i dermat., no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

ZISERMAN, V.Ye.

Treatment of onychomycosis of the hand caused by *Epidermophyton*
rubrum. Vest.derm. i ven. 33 no.3:48-51 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo mikologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach
V.N.Pentkovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.A.M.Ariyevich).
(NAILS, dis.

onychomycosis of fingernails caused by
Epidermophyton Rubrum (Rus))

ZISERMAN, V.Ye.

Possibility of roentgenographic epilation in simultaneous mycosis of the scalp and alopecia areata. Vest. vener., Moskva No.1:48 Jan-Feb 52.
(CML 21:4)

1. Of Moscow First Mycological Dispensary (Head Physician--V.N. Pentkovskaya; Scientific Supervisor and Consultant--Prof. A.M. Ariyevich).

ZISERMAN, V.Ye.

late results of the treatment of patients with trichomycoses
with 4% epilin plaster. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.6:41 Je '63.

(MIH 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy mikologicheskiy dispanser (glavny vrach V.Ye. Ziseran,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.M. Ariyevich).

SHTEYNBERG, G.B.; KRASNOVA, I.N.; ZISERMAN, V.Ye.

Results of sanitary-hygienic and microbiological inspection of
antibiotic industries. Antibiotiki 9 no.1:34-38 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra promyshlennoy gigiyeny (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego Z.A.Volkova), kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yerusal'yeva) Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev, Mikologicheskiy dispanser,
Moskva.

ZISERMAN, V. Ye.

Changes in the fungal flora of Moscow during the past 15 years. Vest. dermat. i ven. 36 no.10:63-65 0'62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo mikologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach V.Ye. Ziserman, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.M. Ariyevich).

*

ZISERMAN, V. Ye.

TYUFILINA, O.V.; LEBEDEV, B.M.; GUREVICH, S.I.; ZISERMAN, V.Ye.; AKIVIS,
A.A.; RAYGORODSKAYA, M.M.

A two-percent thallium plaster for treating mycoses of the scalp.
Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.4:55 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz mikologicheskogo otdela Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya, Moskovskogo mikologicheskogo
dispansera, Moskovskogo gorodskogo vendlansera i mikologicheskogo
kabineta Zhdanovskogo rayona Moskvyy.
(THALLIUM) (SCALP--DISEASES)

ZISERMAN, V. YE.

Baldness

Possibility of applying roentgenographic epilation in cases of simultaneous mycosis of the hair covered part of the scalp and of alopecia areata, Vest. ven. i dermat. Nol., 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

ZISERMAN, V. YE.,

X-Rays - Therapeutic Use

Possibility of applying roentgenographic epilation in cases of simultaneous mycosis of the hair covered part of the scalp and of alopecia areata. Vest. ven. I derm. No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

ZISERSON, E.I., kand.med.nauk; CHEREPANOVA, A.G.

Case of invagination of a part of the small intestine, cecum and ascending colon into the transverse colon in cancer of the cecum. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.5:72-74 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry gospiatal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. Ye.I. TSukershteyn) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CECUM--CANCER)

(INTESTINES--INTUSSUSCEPTION)

ZISERSON, E. I. Card Med Sci — (diss) "On the acute and recidivistic form of brucellosis and its treatment by contemporary methods." Karaganda, 1960, 25 pp, (Karaganda Med Inst), number of pages not given, (KL, 32-60, 146)

ZISHKOV, A.

4540. ZISHKOV, A.-Vypusk shifera uavoyen [brotsenskiy kombinat stroit. materialov.
m. / profizdat, 1954. 44s. s chert; il. chert. 17 sm. (rasskazy navatdrov).
10.000 ekz. 65k.-/ss-142/p

666.858st

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1956

ZISIC, L.; MIRKOVIC, L.

The microscope in the textile industry. p. 1814. (TEKNIKA, Vol. 9, no. 11, 1954. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr 1955, Uncl.

ZISIC, Mihailo

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Dyes and Textile Chemistry

1. The synthesis of organic dyes. Igor Belk, Zora Gabel-
HE. Michel, Roumieu, and Zora Gabel-
Mihailo Zisic, G. Zisic, and V. Zisic (Leningrad,
USSR). *Chem. Zbornik* 1951, 128-30.
The synthesis of many dyes used in the textile and other
industries is discussed. Brief descriptions of the synthesis
are given for the following dyes: (1) sulfate black; benzene
is chlorinated to produce monochlorobenzene which is then
nitrated to produce 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene. This is
converted to 2,4-dinitrophenol by heating with NaOH.
The 2,4-dinitrophenol is heated with a soln. of polysul-
fide and the product, upon oxidation in air, gives the
sulfate black dye. This method has been used on a semi-
industrial scale to produce 10-ton amts. of the dye. (2)
Sulfate blue; chlorobenzene is nitrated to give a mixt. of
o- and p-nitrochlorobenzene. The latter is treated with
NaOH soln. in an autoclave at 6-7 atm. pressure to give
nitrophenol. This is reduced in the presence of Fe in a
salt (NaCl) soln. to give p-aminophenol which is condensed
with 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene to give 2,4-dinitro-4'-
hydroxydiphenylamine. Heating this product with a soln.
of Na₂S in various concns. and under different conditions
followed by oxidation gives 2 blue dyes of different iden-
tity. (3) Sulfate brown; naphthalene is nitrated to give
mononitronaphthalene which is further nitrated to produce a
mixt. of 1,5- and 1,8-dinitronaphthalene which is then
heated in a rotating Fe drum with Na₂S and S₂O₃ to produce the
dye. (4) Hydron Olive dye; anthracene is heated in a
rotating drum with S. The product is extd. with Na₂S₂
to produce the dye. (5) Chrome blue and chrome black
for wool; a soln. of 2-naphthol is treated with a soln. of

2/2 Igor Balic, etc. (1)

NaNO_2 in H_2SO_4 to produce 1-nitroso-2-naphthol, which upon the action of NaHSO_3 and H_2SO_4 gives 1-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid. This is then subjected to the diazo reaction to form 1-diazo-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid. The Na salt of this acid is treated with a soln. of the Na salt of 2-naphthol. This produces a dark blue dye. (1) Nigrosine; this dye is prepd. by heating $\text{PhNH}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ with PhNO_2 and treating the reaction product with NaOH . The syntheses of azo dyes and of indanthrene dyes are also discussed.

J. Rortar-Lauer

ZISKA, J.; HANOVA, V., dr.

Age and qualification composition of technical and economic
specialists in the water resources management. Vodni hosp
14 no.10:2 of cover-3 of cover '64.

ZISKA, Jan, doc., inz., dr.

"Permanent Problem of Gas Engine Construction" by A. Richter.
Reviewed by Jan Ziska. Stroj cas 12 no.5:318-319 '61.

(Engines) (Richter, A.)

SOV/118-59-4-7/25

28(1)

AUTHORS: Ziskin, B.F. and Sverdlin, V.M., Engineers

TITLE: The Mechanization of Work on Suspension Cable Ways

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959,
Nr 4, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the ore mining industry, suspension cable ways are widely used for the transportation of large tonnage loose materials. Their advantages over other means of transportation are generally known. They would be greater if manual operations were automated or mechanized. While the productivity of the ways has increased considerably since 1949, operating expenses per 1 kilometer-ton have remained almost the same. This is explained by the fact that in recent years the number of personnel engaged in loading, unloading and maintenance work has not only not been reduced, but - on the contrary - increased. This is typical not only for the Tyrny-Auzskiy kombinat (Tyrny-Auz Combine) but also for many other enterprises. Greater

Card 1/2

The Mechanization of Work on Suspension Cable Ways SOV/118-59-4-7/25

mechanization would be possible with the help of such mechanisms as the set edges, chain pushers, weight and volume self-measuring devices, locking devices, time relays, etc., developed by the design departments of the Trest "Soyuzprommekhanizatsiya" ("Soyuzprommekhanizatsiya" Trust) and other organizations. The Zavod "Serp i molot", Kazan', ("Serp i Molot" Plant, Kazan') could, for instance, start the serial production of this equipment now, since it is working in this line. For the mechanization of loading operations, the authors recommend a time relay of the "Ye-58" type or a control device of the "KEP-12U" type, already used on the cable ways of the Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine). The introduction of mechanization and automation on cable ways of the Tyrny-Auz Combine and the Zakavkazskiy kombinat (Trans-Caucasian Combine) will make it possible to reduce the number of personnel and to save approximately 1,000,000 rubles yearly. There is 1 table and 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

BC

A-1

Radicals of OH in the electric discharge in water vapour. V. KONERATSKY and M. ZIL'BERMAN (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1956, 5, 301-314). — The sensitivity of the absorption spectra method for measuring small concns. of gases has been increased by substituting a discontinuous for a continuous light source. The new method has been applied to the study of OH radicals obtained in the electric discharge, a discharge in H₂O vapour being used as the light source. The absorption is very strong for lines with small rotational quantum nos., indicating that the temp. of the OH radicals is not high, the calc. vals. being approx. 120° and 200° with discharge currents of 0.5 and 2 amp., respectively. Assuming that the absorption coeff. of the OH mol. is of the same order of magnitude as that of the Na D line, the concn. of OH radicals corresponds with partial pressures of the order of 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁴ mm. of Hg.
C. R. H.

434.554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BRANCH DIVISION

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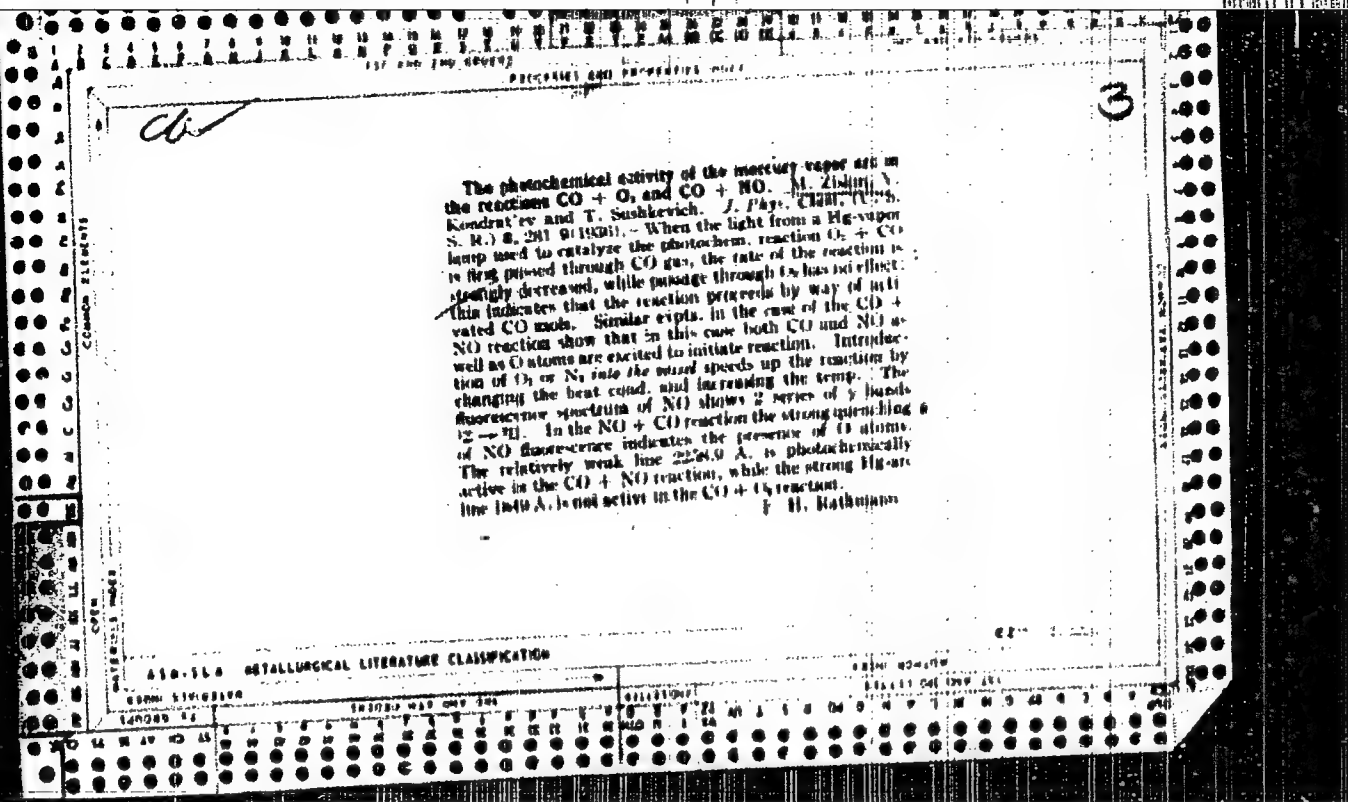
CK 3

Quenching of the fluorescence of sodium. V. Kondrat'ev and M. Zelikson, *Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 170-171 (1967). D fluorescence of Na excited in NaI by Al, Zn and Fe spectra was quenched by A, N and O. The effective cross sections are for A about 10^{-16} cm², while for N and O they depend on the energy of the Na atom. This is due to two types of photochemicals of NaI, (A N, NO, O, CO and H, the most effective quenchers are NO and O. This effect, however, is due not to the resonance effect but to the chem. interactions of the colliding particles. P. M. Nathmann

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

5691. Hydroxyl Radicals in the Electric Discharge in Water Vapour. V. Kondratyev and H. Zishe, *Acta Physicochimica*, 8, 3, pp. 201-214, 1958. In English. The sensitivity of the optical method of measuring small concentrations of gases (by their absorption spectra) may be increased by substituting a line source for the usual continuous source of light. This method is now used for the study of OH radicals in the electric discharge. Full experimental details are included. The temperature of the radicals (determined spectroscopically) is found to be about 100° C. with discharge currents of the order of 100 mA. On the assumption that the absorption coefficient of the OH is of this same order of magnitude as that of the Na atom (for the D lines), a calculation is made of the concentration of the OH radicals. With different discharge currents the concentrations correspond to partial pressures of the order 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} mm. It is shown that the relation between the concentration of OH radicals (\bar{n}) and the time (t) elapsing from the moment of stopping the discharge, the strength of the discharge current (I) and the vapor pressure (p) of the water, satisfy quantitatively the law $\bar{n}(t) \propto \sqrt{p} \sqrt{I} / (1 + b \sqrt{p} \sqrt{I})$, based on the assumption that the OH radicals are destroyed by the process $2OH \rightarrow H_2 + O_2$. This process probably corresponds to the actual mechanism of the phenomenon, and its calculated efficiency is of the order of 0.01.

H. H. Ho



BC

Radical OH in hydrogen flames at low pressures. V. Kormazin and M. Zavis (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S. 1987, 61, 107-110). From absorption spectra the presence of OH radicals, at a concn. approx. 2000 times the equilibrium concn., has been established in the combustion zone of H₂ burning in O₂ at 470-530° and at 2-25 mm. Hg. The absorption coeff. of the individual rotation lines lead to calc. value for the temp. of the flames approx. equal to value obtained with a thermocouple. An important role in the combustion mechanism of H₂ is ascribed to the OH radicals. C. R. H.

ASSOCIATE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

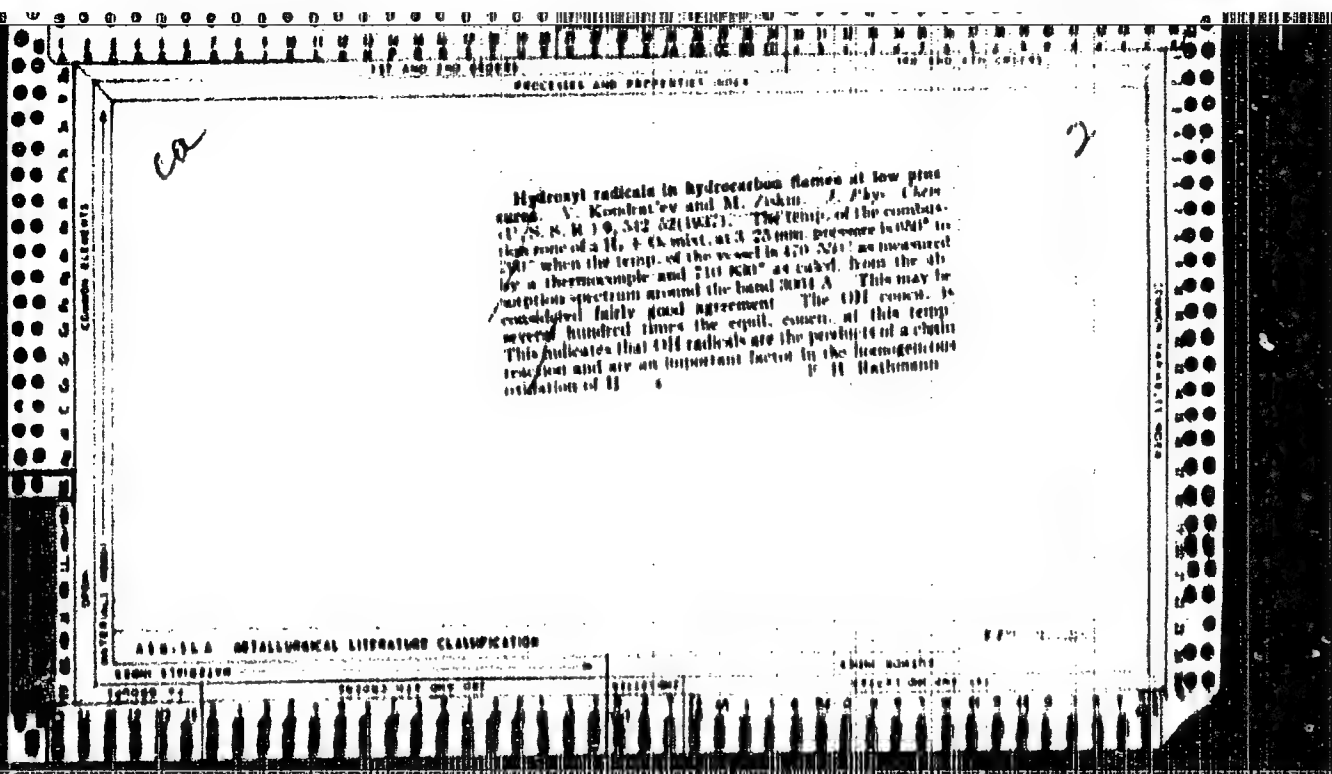
65000 57702100 (1000) 419 000 001

130

A 33

4543. Hydrogen Flame Spectrum. V. Kondratyev and H. Eskin. *Acta Physicochimica*, 7, 1, pp. 65-74, 1957. In English. The spectrum of the dilute flame of electrolytic gas is studied. The intensity distribution in the OH bands differs from that found in ordinary flames on account of the comparatively low temperature. The relative intensities of the bands 2844 (0'0'), 2811 (1'0') and 2875 (2'1'') correspond closely to the respective transition probabilities, and it is shown that excitation to the levels 0' = 0, 1 and 2 of the OH molecule takes place in a single elementary act and that the heat of reaction of the process $H + H_2 + O_2 = H_2O + OH$ is the order of the excitation energy. From the measurements of the absolute intensity of the OH spectrum it is shown that (1) the latter is of chemical origin and (2) approximately one excited OH molecule is formed in the zone of the dilute flame for every 10^6 molecules of water produced. Aurora.

ASS. 11.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Spectrum of the hydrogen flame. V. KON- DRATSEV and M. ZHUKIN (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 300-303; of X., 1937, I, 493).--One activated mol. of OH is formed for every 10^6 mols. of H_2O . J. J. H.									
<p>ASME-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>GROUP: 11742170</p> <p>SECTION: 11742170</p> <p>DATE: 11/1/67</p> <p>BY: J. J. H.</p>									

Explosion limit of $2H_2 + O_2$ mixtures at atmospheric pressure.
M. S. Ziskin, (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1942, 84, 256—
258).—The explosion temp. of $2H_2 + O_2$ mixtures in Mo-glass
vessels varies from 531° to 595° as the diameter of the explosion
vessel is decreased from 30 mm. to 5.5 mm. The velocity of flow of
the gas has little effect on the explosion temp. The results are in
accord with the theoretical val. calc. by Frank-Kamenetski (A., 1939,
1, 614). J. W. S.

Inst. Chem. Physics, AS USSR

Reaction of water-gas conversion in quartz vessels. V. Kondratyev and M. Ziskin (*Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 1943, 18, 197-200).—The rate of reaction of $\text{CO}-\text{H}_2$ mixtures on passing through heated SiO_2 tubes is not governed by the reaction time but by the surface area of the reaction tube, a large area having an inhibiting effect. The amount of H_2 transformed into H_2O (%) increases with temp. according to an exponential law, but equilibrium is far from being attained at 800° . A reaction scheme based on the assumption of catalytic activity on the part of O_2 is proposed, and it follows from calculations that $\gamma_{\text{max}} \propto e^{-(E_1 + E_2)/RT}$, where E_1 and E_2 are the respective activation energies of stages $\text{H} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{OH}$ and $\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{OH}$.
C. R. H.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

S/0181/64/006/006/1622/1626

AUTHOR: Gen, M. Ya.; Valichenkova, Ya. A.; Yeremina, I. V.;
Ziskin, M. S.

TITLE: Formation and properties of Ag-Cu alloys in the finely
dispersed state

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1622-1626

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol silver copper system, silver copper alloy,
aerosol alloy preparation, aerosol alloy structure, aerosol alloy
lattice constant, aerosol alloy silver solubility, aerosol
alloy copper solubility

ABSTRACT: Ag-Cu solid solutions of constant or varying composition
were prepared in the form of aerosols by vapor deposition from
Ag-Cu melts on glass or thin collodion film substrates kept
at room temperature in helium or argon at atmospheric pressure. The
initial composition of the melts was varied from 0 to 100% of each
component; deposition time was 30 sec. The particles of the Ag-Cu

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

aerosols had a spherical form; the particle size, regardless of composition, varied from $1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $0.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm, respectively for particles produced in argon and helium. The aerosols of pure Ag and Cu have the same lattice parameters as pure Ag and Cu in the usual state. However, while in Ag-Cu macroalloys the transition from the single-phase to the two-phase region is abrupt, the lattice constants change from 4.078 and 3.605 to 4.032 and 3.626 Å, and the solubility limits do not exceed 13.5 at% for Cu and 9 at% Ag; in an aerosol alloy, the transition from the single-phase to the two-phase region is gradual and the change in the lattice constants is appreciably greater: from 4.078 and 3.605 to 4.004 and 3.647 Å at a content of 33 at% Cu and 27 at% Ag in larger particles, and 37 at% Cu and 32 at% Ag in the case of finer particles, which is apparently the result of increased limits of solubility. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR Moscow (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

SUBMITTED: 28Nov63

DATE ACQ: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

GEN, M.Ya.; VELICHENKOVA, Ye.A.; YEREMINA, I.V.; ZISKIN, M.S.

Conditions of formation and properties of an Ag-Cu alloy in a
finely divided state. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6:1622-1626 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

5(4)

SOV/20-127-2-36/70

AUTHORS:

Gen, M. Ya., Ziskin, M. S., Petrov, Yu. I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Dispersion Degree of Aluminum Aerosols in Dependence of the Conditions of Their Formation

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 366-368 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Fine-disperse metals stand out because of their high adsorptive and chemical activity. Therefore, the importance was felt of investigating the relationship existing between dispersion degree and activity for particles smaller than 10^{-5} cm. Owing to the difficulty met in preparing particles of sufficiently similar size in the mechanical way, the method by Gen, Zel'manov and Shal'nikov (Ref 1) was applied. Aluminum was evaporated on a tungsten spiral in a glass flask filled with inert gas (Ar, He, H). The loose precipitates forming on the cooled flask wall exhibited a different coloring depending on pressure and kind of gas. The black (finer) precipitates tended to self-ignition in the air. The dispersion of the aerosols was investigated by means of the EMZ electron microscope. The degree of dispersion was determined by counting and measuring the particles on photographs (Fig 1). The differential and

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Investigation of the Dispersion Degree of Aluminum
Aerosols in Dependence of the Conditions of Their Formation

BOV/20-127-2-36/70

integral distribution curves were in all cases similar to those shown in figure 2 for an argon pressure of 27 mm. The dependence of the weight average of the particle diameters on pressure and kind of gas is illustrated in figure 3. In each gas a maximum diameter characteristic of the respective gas is attained, which does no more change with further pressure increase. In the case of gas pressure below 1 mm the particle diameter was smaller than the resolving power of the electron microscope ($\sim 10^{-7}$ cm). Table 1 specifies the oxidating properties and the analysis of the aerosols oxidated in the air. Figure 4 shows the dependence of the metal content in the oxidation product on the diameter of the particles. The oxide layer thickness was determined therefrom as amounting to about 10 molecular layers. The spherical form of the particles is a

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Investigation of the Dispersion Degree of Aluminum Aerosols in Dependence of the Conditions of Their Formation SOV/20-127-2-36/70

characteristic feature. Attempts are being made to clarify the structure and the processes in the formation of the solid phase. The authors express their gratitude to A. I. Shal'nikov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, for valuable advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 13, 1959, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1959

Card 3/3

ZISKIND, D.L.

On the term "resistor". Standartizatsiya 28 no.7:64 JI '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ZISRIAD. I. inzh.

Continuous activity of the production committee at the Kalinin
Combine" Iskozsh." Leg. prom. 18 no.8:45 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Upravleniye legkoy promyshlennosti Kalininskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Kalinin—Leather, Artificial)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

RECLAIMING OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER BY THE SWELLING METHOD.

Zehner, J. Rubber Ind. (U. S. S. R.) 1960, No. 1,

Scrap rubber contg. 100% synthetic rubber was cut into pieces of 3-7 mm., screened, charged into tanks with pitch or tar, heated with steam coils to 70° for 3-5 hrs., cooled for 2-5 hrs., charged into a devulcanization kettle, left for 4-8 hrs. at 150-170°, dried and refined.

A. Pestoff

SIX REFERENCES.

Reclaiming of rubber goods containing 100 per cent synthetic rubber. I. G. Zekind and E. J. Barham, *Kochlorene Corporation*, 2200 P. O. Box 11, St. Louis, Mo. 63103. The rubber was reclaimed by swelling without subsequent dechlorination.

A. A. Podgorny

3.3. Endogeneity

AS 4-32.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZISKIND, L.M.

A book on production resources. Der. prom. 11 no. 7:28-29
J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy mebel'noy fabрики
"Novator", Leningrad.

ZISKIND, M.A.

The 4035 automotive crane loader. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.no.2:79-81
' 59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Motortrucks) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ZISKIND, M.A.

The 4008-type 10-ton-capacity automatic loader. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.
inform. no.5:65-67 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Loading and unloading)

ZISKIND, M.A.

The 4035 new universal motor crane loader. Avt. prom. 30
no.6:40-43 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Golovnoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po avtopogruzchikam
L'vovskogo Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po tyazhelomu transportu i
energeticheskoy mashinostroyeniyyu.

ZISKIND, M.A., inzhener.

The 4008 automatic loader. Mekh.trud.rab.10 no.11:36-39 H '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

(Industrial power trucks)

